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Exploitable Vulnerabilities

1. The Soviets do not abide by their own fundamental rules and regulations.

The 1927 Congress of the CPSU (B) decided that such party conclaves were to be convened at least every two years. Three years elapsed, however, before the next Congress in 1930. Four years passed before the next Congress which was held in 1934. About five years later, in March 1939, the next Congress (18th) was convened. The Statutes of this Congress provided: "Ordinary Congresses are convened not less than once in three years."

Notwithstanding this provision, the next Congress (19th) was not held until October 1952.

(Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) - adopted unanimously by the Eighteenth Congress, 1939; The Real Soviet Russia, David J. Dallin, p. 274.)

2. The Communists advocate the abolition of private property, thus thwarting the acquisitive nature of man. The Communist Manifesto provides:

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"In all their activities, Communists always advance the question of property which, more or less developed, has become the fundamental question of the movement."

The Proletariat will use its political supremacy to seize all capital little by little from the bourgeoisie, in order to concentrate all means of production in the hands of the State, that is, in the hands of the proletariat organized as the ruling class, and to increase as rapidly as possible the volume of productive power.

In this sense, the Communist doctrine may be summarized in a single phrase: abolition of private property." ~~SECRET~~

(The Philosophy of Communism - Fordham Univ. Press,

P. 307)

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3. Stalin, who poses as the authority on so many matters dealing with the peoples of the universe is, in truth, profoundly ignorant of the real status of CPYRIGHT such people. Said Stalin:

"There are not and there cannot be any 'real' liberties for the oppressed in a capitalist regime, for the simple fact alone that the buildings, the printing presses, the great quantities of paper necessary for putting that liberty into practice are a privileged possession of the oppressors. There is not and there cannot be, in a capitalist regime, any effective participation of the masses of the oppressed in the government of the country, if only for the fact that, even in the most democratic regimes (if they are capitalistic), the governments do not receive their power from the people, but from the Rothschilds, the Stinnes, the Rockefellers, and the Morgans. Democracy, in a capitalist regime, is the democracy of a minority of oppressors; it is founded on the limitation of the rights of an oppressed majority whom this democracy keeps in constant subjection. Only in a proletarian dictatorship are true liberties possible for the oppressed, and the proletariat and the peasants able to participate fully in the government of the country."

(The Philosophy of Communism, Fordham Univ. Press.  
p. 296)

4. The Soviets and Communists who find so much at fault in "bourgeois culture", CPYRIGHT have reference to the words of Lenin who, late in 1922 stated:

"The transition to Socialism requires complete transformation of thinking, a whole period of cultural development."

A month later he followed by stating:

"We could do for the start with some genuine bourgeois culture."

(Lenin - by David Shub, p. 183)

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5. The sinister use to which parliaments are to be put is illustrated by the following from Lenin:

"No parliament can in any circumstances be for Communists an arena of struggle for reforms for betterment of the situation of the working class..... The only question can be that of utilizing bourgeois state institutions for their destruction."

(Collected Works, Lenin, Vol. XXV p. 149)

6. On December 25, 1922, in anticipation of death, Lenin prepared a "Political Testament" in which he undertook to evaluate the various Bolshevik leaders, endeavoring to find the man or men capable of succeeding him. In his "Testament" he advocated that the leadership be shared by Trotsky and Stalin, but questioned its feasibility. He forecast a split in the Party should this combination prove impossible. Fearful of this eventuality, Lenin suggested the removal of Stalin as secretary of the Communist Party. In his "Testament"

Lenin said in part:

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"Comrade Stalin, having become general secretary, has concentrated enormous power in his hands, and I am not sure that he always knows how to use that power with sufficient caution. On the other hand, Comrade Trotsky, as was proved by his struggle against the Central Committee in connection with the question of the People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications, is distinguished not only by his exceptional ability - personality, he is, to be sure, the most able man in the present Central Committee - but also by his too far-reaching self-confidence and a disposition to be far too much attracted by the purely administrative side of affairs.

These two qualities of the two most able leaders of the present Central Committee might, quite innocently, lead to a split. If our Party does not take measures to prevent it, a split may occur unexpectedly."

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(Lenin - by David Shub - p. 184)

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On January 4, 1923, Lenin added a postscript:

"Stalin is too rude, and this fault, entirely supportable in relation to us Communists, becomes insupportable in the office of General Secretary. Therefore I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin from that position and appoint to it another man who in all respects differs from Stalin only in superiority - namely, more patient, more loyal, more polite, and more attentive to comrades, less capricious, et cetera. This circumstance may seem an insignificant trifle, but I think that from the point of view of preventing a split and from the point of view of the relation between Stalin and Trotsky, which I discussed above, it is not a trifle, or it is such a trifle as may acquire a decisive significance."

On March 5, 1923, Lenin dictated a note to his secretary announcing the severance of personal and comradely relations with Stalin." Trotsky called this the last surviving Lenin document.

Lenin felt that Stalin was treating Krupskaya discourteously. Enraged by Stalin's actions, Lenin dictated the note to Stalin in which he notified the general secretary that he was breaking off all comradely relations with him. The note had no practical significance.

(Lenin - by David Shub - p. 185)

7. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the supporting Communist Parties is a deception. Stalin himself made this fact indubitably clear when he wrote: "Only under the reign of Socialism can peace be fully established."

(Marxism and the National and Colonial Question,  
Joseph Stalin, p. 19)

Lenin pointed out that

"... war is a continuation of the politics of peace, and peace is the continuation of the politics of war."

"Imperialism and Imperialist War, by Lenin, p. 262)

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Lenin was a devotee of a "just and lasting peace", stating:

"Only a real people's power, i.e. power belonging to the majority of the people, is capable of pursuing the right path that leads humanity to the overthrow of the capitalist yoke, to freedom from the horrors and misery of the imperialist war, to a just and lasting peace."

(Collected works. Vol. XX p. 188)

Interesting enough, in his war speech of November 6, 1941, Stalin used precisely the same language, defining one of his war aims as being to "... achieve a lasting, just peace."

(The War of National Liberation, by Stalin, p. 34)

It is to be presumed that Stalin the "disciple" adhered to the Leninist concept of the manner in which such a "peace" was to be achieved.

That the present "pacifism" of the Soviet Union "is only a means for deceiving the masses" is well illustrated by the language of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927, when it was asserted:

"The Communist Parties must explain to the masses that a real struggle for peace is impossible without revolutionary mass actions, that pacifism is only a means for deceiving the masses, that the struggle for a lasting peace and for the prevention of war is synonymous with the overthrow of the bourgeois government and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship."

(Theses Adopted at the Plenum of the ECCI on May 29, 1927. Imprecor, July 14, 1927, p. 894)

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, 1928, had the following to say on the subject of "peace":

"The international policy of the USSR is a peace policy, which conforms to the interests of the ruling class in Soviet Russia, viz., the proletariat, and the interests of the international proletariat. This policy rallies all the allies of the proletarian dictatorship under its banner and provides the

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the best basis for taking advantage of the antagonisms among the imperialist

states. The aim of this policy is to guard the international revolution and to protect the work of building up Socialism - the progress of which is revolutionizing the world. It strives to put off the conflict with imperialism as long as possible.

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This peace policy of the proletarian State certainly does not imply that the Soviet State has become reconciled with capitalism.... This policy is the Leninist policy of the proletarian dictatorship. It is merely another - and under present conditions - a more advantageous form of fighting capitalism; a form which the USSR has consistently employed since the October Revolution.\*\*\*\* Revolutionary war of the proletarian dictatorship is but a continuation of revolutionary peace policy 'by other means.'\*\*

(The Struggle Against Imperialist War and the Tasks of the Communists- Resolutions of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern, p. 32-33.)

M. Ercoli (Togliatti) addressing the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern announced:

"The preservation of peace for the longest possible time favors Socialism."

(Daily Worker, August 21, 1935.)

8. The ability of nations to co-exist peacefully side by side depends largely upon the will for amicability on the part of those nations. Stalin confesses that he is a "disciple" of Marx. Hence he is bound to the intransigency of Marx, who asserted:

"Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly admit that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of all countries unite!"

(The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx)

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Leninism which is regarded by the Communists as Marxism in the period of imperialism and imperialist wars is therefore committed to this view. Hence, Lenin felt obliged not only to work for the overthrow of existing social conditions in Russia, but "all existing social conditions." As early as 1915 he laid down a thesis that precludes peaceful coexistence, and assures turmoil and strife between nations. Foreseeing the possibility of establishing a state in which the power of capitalism had been overthrown he declared:

"The victorious proletariat of that country, having expropriated the capitalists and organized its own socialist production, would confront the rest of the capitalist world, attract to itself the oppressed classes of other countries, raise revolts among them against the capitalists, and, in the event of necessity, come out even with armed force against the exploiting classes and their states. The political form of society in which the proletariat is victorious, in which it has overthrown the bourgeoisie, will be a democratic republic, which will more and more centralize the forces of the proletariat of the given nation, or nations, in the struggle against the states that have not yet gone over to socialism."

(Imperialism and Imperialist War. Lenin, p. 141)

The pursuit of a policy of this kind is an emphatic renunciation of any desire to establish the relations which can result in peaceful coexistence. It is, at the same time, a continuing declaration of war "against the states that have not yet gone over to socialism."

Viewing the capitalist nations as "international imperialism", Lenin said:

"International imperialism....could under no circumstances, under no possible conditions live side by side with the Soviet republic, ..... A conflict is inevitable. This is the greatest difficulty of the Russian Revolution, its greatest historical problem; the necessity to call forth the world revolution."

(Collected Works, Vol. XXII, pp. 315-317. Russian

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Again Lenin said:

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"We are living not in a state, but in a system of states, and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And before that end comes a series of frightful clashes between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is inevitable."

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(Collected Works. Vol. XVI. p. 102)

Stalin lives by the same code:

"... it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer."

(Letter to Ivanov, Stalin, p. 10)

Stalin's policies based upon oft expressed views must effectively foreclose the possibility of peaceful coexistence. In the Lenin funeral oration in January, 1924, Stalin asserted:

"Lenin never regarded the republic of Soviets as an end in itself. He always regarded it as a necessary link for strengthening the revolutionary movements in the lands of the West and the East, as a necessary link for facilitating the victory of the toilers of the whole world over capital. Lenin knew that only such an interpretation is the correct one, not only from the international point of view, but also from the point of view of ~~the~~ preserving the republic of Soviets as an end in itself. He always regarded it as a necessary link.

(The Lenin Heritage. Stalin, p. 11)

In December 1924, Stalin asserted:

"... The October Revolution is the first stage in the world revolution and has set up a powerful base whence the world revolution can continue to develop. \*\*\*... the revolution in these other lands needs the support of the October Revolution in order to last and push forward towards the day when

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world imperialism shall be forever overthrown."

(Leninism, Stalin, p. 216)

Again in June 1925, Stalin asserted :

"Either our country must be looked upon as the base of operations for the world revolution ... or our country cannot be considered the base of operations for the world revolution .... \*\*\*\* Make your choice!"

(Leninism, Stalin, p. 303)

In 1926 he stated:

"For what else is our country... if not the base of world revolution?"

(Problems of Leninism, p. 75)

The seductive and deceptive methods by which Stalin sought to allay the fears of "the enemy", and veil the threats found in prior utterances is fully demonstrated in his interview with Roy Howard on March 1, 1936, when he said:

"If you think that Soviet people want to change the face of the surrounding states, and by forcible means at that, you are entirely mistaken. \*\*\*\* The export of revolution is nonsense. Every country will make its own revolution if it wants to, and if it does not want to there will be no revolution.\*\*\*\* But to assert that we want to make a revolution in other countries, to interfere in their lives, means saying what is untrue, and what we have never advocated."

(The Soviet Union and the Cause of Peace. p. 36-37)

9. Every Communist, every Communist Party and every nation in which the Stalinist variety of Communism has been or may be established, must be subordinated to the will of Moscow. Said Stalin:

"...no one may call himself a Marxist unless he supports openly and without reservation the first proletarian dictatorship of the world."

(The Philosophy of Communism. Fordham Univ. Press. p.113)

Molotov asserted on December 21, 1928

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"The workers of all lands naturally in the leader of Bolshevism, in the leader of the USSR's peoples, the leader of world Communism also."

(World News and Views, December 30, 1939. p. 1175)

The leadership of the Russian Soviets in the new world organization was postulated

CPY RG#11lin when he referred to his own country as

"... that remarkable organization for the collaboration of nations which is called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which is the living prototype of the future union of nations in a single world economic system."

(Foundations of Leninism, Stalin, p. 84)

Stalin has assured the Soviet Union a position of unquestioned pre-eminence in a world organization by referring to the USSR as:

"....the fatherland of the working class of all countries."

(Stalin Reports, Stalin, p. 20.)

The assumption of pre-emptive position by the Soviet Union is well illustrated by the statement of Molotov on January 28, 1935:

"The Soviet Union has become the spokesman of the vital interests of the toilers of all countries in the sphere of international relations."

(The Soviet Union and the Cause of Peace, p. 50)

The fact that the Soviet Union has acted and will undoubtedly act in an ex parte fashion, regardless of the interests of others is well shown by the statement of Molotov in commenting on the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact;

"Is it really difficult to understand that the USSR is pursuing and will continue to pursue its own independent policy, based on the interests of the people of the USSR and only on their interests?"

(The Meaning of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, by V. M. Molotov, p. 14)

Stalin expressed his attitude briefly:

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"Our orientation in the past and our orientation at the present time is towards

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10. In the light of the expansionism of the Soviet Union which has been dubbed by some as "Red Imperialism", it might be well to consult the expressed sentiments of Soviet leaders in which they eschewed and renounced any designs beyond the frontiers of the USSR. On July 27, 1930, Stalin insisted:

CPYRGHT "We don't want a single foot of any foreign territory..."

(The Soviet Union and the Cause of Peace, p. 25)

On December 29, 1933, Litvinov asserted:

"We desire no foreign land.... \*\*\* Once we do not desire any foreign lands, then we cannot want war."

(The Soviet Union and the Cause of Peace, p. 116)

On January 28, 1935, Molotov declared:

"There is not a single country, not even the smallest state bordering on the frontiers of the USSR, which has any grounds for uneasiness with regard to the Soviet Union..."

(The Soviet Union and the Cause of Peace, p. 50)

On April 4, 1934, Litvinov announced:

"The Soviet State... perceives its State duties to lie not in conquest, not in expansion, not in expansion of territory."

(Against Aggression, Maxim Litvinov, p. 17)

But with the absorption of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, Molotov on August 1, 1940, said:

"The fact that the frontier of the Soviet Union will now be shifted to the Baltic coast is of first rate importance for our country. At the same time we shall now have ice-free ports in the Baltic, of which we stand so much in need."

(Daily Worker, August 2, 1940, p. 6)

While on April 4, 1934, Litvinov assured the world that the Soviet Union "... is a stranger to chauvinism, nationalism, or racial and national prejudice..."

"Against Aggression, Litvinov, p. 17)

Molotov, on June 26, 1940, demanded that Northern Bukovina be ceded to Russia because:  
"... the population... in its overwhelming majority is bound with the Soviet Ukraine by unity of historic destinies, as well as by unity of language and national composition."

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(D.W. June 29, 1940, p. 1)

With the absorption of Bessarabia and Bukovina, Molotov on August 1, 1940 told the Russian people:

"Thus the territory of the Soviet Union has been enlarged by the addition of Bessarabia, which has an area of 44,500 square kilometers and a population of 3,200,000 and of Northern Bukovina, which has an area of 6,000 square kilometers and a population of over 500,000. As a result the frontiers of the Soviet Union have shifted to the west and have reached the Danube, which, next to the Volga, is the biggest river in Europe and one of the most important commercial routes for a number of European countries."

(Daily Worker, August 2, 1940, p.6)

When we reflect upon what has occurred in the regions that border upon the Soviet Union we must recall the words of Stalin to Roy Howard on March 1, 1936:

"If you think that Soviet people want to change the face of the surrounding states, and by forcible means at that, you are entirely mistaken."

(The Soviet Union and the Cause of Peace. p. 36-37)

11. Communist work in the labor unions is rather sharply pointed up by the quotations which are set out below.

On the subject of penetrating labor unions, Lenin wrote:

"It is necessary to go the whole length of any sacrifice, if need be, to resort, to strategy and adroitness, illegal proceedings, reticence, and subterfuge, to anything in order to penetrate into the trade unions, remain in them, and carry on Communist work inside them at any cost."

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of communist work in the labor unions is illustrated by the

words of the Communist International:

"The Communists must strive to create as far as possible complete unity between trade unions and the Communist Party, and to subordinate the unions to the practical leadership of the Party as the advance guard of the workers' revolution."

(Theses and Statutes of the Third International, p.57)

The methods of work within the labor unions is illustrated by the words of A. Losovsky:

"We must get the revolutionary workers, the supporters of the revolutionary trade union movement elected as representatives and collectors of membership dues, and make certain that we win every elected office in the factory and union. It is not sufficient to win an elected post. We must utilize the post we occupy to distribute our literature to agitate for our views and our tactics. The reason we win positions is to utilize and widen them."

(A. Losovsky addressing the 13th Plenum of the ECCI -  
the Communist International, May 20, 1934, p. 320 et seq)

The "anti-state character" of strikes, in-so-far-as the Communists are concerned is shown by the following:

"Every strike of any magnitude brings the workers into conflict with trustsified capital giants, which have become merged with the imperialist state power. Consequently every strike assumes a political, i.e. a general class character. The development of every such strike must, therefore, lead to its assuming an anti-state character."

(Theses of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International)

12. The deceptive nature of the democracy which is practiced in the Soviet Union was exposed by Lenin in the following words:

"The Soviet Socialist Democracy is in no way inconsistent with the rule and dictatorship of one person: that the will of a class is at times best realized

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by a dictator who sometimes will accomplish more by himself and is frequently more needed...."

(Collected Works, 1923 edition, Vol. XVII, p. 89)

13. That the policy of the United Front is a deception of the masses is shown by the  
CPYRGHT following language of Dimitrov, before the 7th World Congress of the Comintern:

"Comrades, you remember the ancient tale of the capture of Troy. Troy was inaccessible to the armies attacking her, thanks to her impregnable walls, and the attacking army, after suffering many sacrifices, was unable to achieve victory until with the aid of the famous Trojan horse, it managed to penetrate to the very heart of the enemy's camp. We revolutionary workers should not be shy about using the same tactics."

(The United Front, by Georgi Dimitrov)

As early as 1922 the Communist Party, U.S.A. recognized what was expressed by Dimitrov in 1935, when it declared:

"The Communist Party is obliged to penetrate all existing working class and semi-working class organizations, and to form other open organizations to reach the masses, using these organizations as tools and auxiliaries of the Communist Party."

(The Communist. July 19, 1922. p. 82)

14. The Purge Trials. The Purge Trials, if properly exploited, constitute one of the greatest points of Soviet vulnerability. They have been made to serve Stalin's purposes. Their magnitude and the character of the persons involved must tax the credulity of even those behind the Iron Curtain. The indictments of Zhdanov down through Slansky must make a prima facie case of the monstrous corruption and deceit within the Soviet and Satellite governments, in spite of the police rule of Stalin. The fact that these episodes occur only in Soviet or Soviet dominated areas indicates also that this is a phenomenon peculiar to the unfree

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liquidation and extermination of the best that the revolution has been able to produce must place a heavy premium on positions of leadership.

15. For exploitation purposes the rewriting of books, the constant examination of libraries for material that should be expunged, the rewriting periodically of the Soviet Encyclopedia, might be likened unto the Hitler book-burning episodes, to show that the regimes have much in common. By such methods the opportunity for free inquiry is eliminated, and the student learns only that which a dictator wishes him to know.
16. The class system in Russia is also exploitable. Marx once wrote, and the same can be applied to the Soviets today:

"All revolutions up to the present day have resulted in the displacement of one definite class rule by another; all ruling classes up to now have been only minorities in relation to the ruled mass of people. A ruling minority was thus overthrown; another minority seized the helm of the state and re-modelled the state apparatus in accordance with its own interests."

(Karl Marx, Selected Works, Vol. I pp. 183-185.  
See also p. 175)

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